

Ancient Aqueous Environments at Endeavour Crater, Mars

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Abstract:

Opportunity has investigated in detail rocks on the rim of the Noachian age Endeavour Crater, where orbital spectral reflectance signatures indicate the presence of Fe⁺³-rich smectites. The signatures are associated with fine-grained, layered rocks containing spherules of diagenetic or impact origin. The layered rocks are overlain by breccias and both units are cut by calcium sulfate veins precipitated from fluids that circulated after the Endeavour impact. Compositional data for fractures in the layered rocks suggest formation of Al-rich smectites by aqueous leaching. Evidence is thus preserved for water-rock interactions before and after the impact, with aqueous environments of slightly acidic to circum-neutral pH that would have been more favorable for prebiotic chemistry and microorganisms than those recorded by younger sulfate-rich rocks at Meridiani Planum.

Main Text:**Introduction.**

The Mars Exploration Rover Opportunity has been exploring Endeavour Crater, an impact crater ~22 km in diameter formed in ancient Noachian materials, since August 2011 (1). Opportunity arrived at Cape York, an eroded segment of Endeavour's rim, where the rover traversed from the younger Burns formation sulfate-rich sandstones onto the older rim rocks (2) (Fig. 1). The rover initially traversed onto the southern tip of Cape York, named Spirit Point, where impact breccias were detected and characterized (1). After traversing along the western side of Cape York and spending the Martian winter near its northern end, Opportunity traversed back southward along the eastern side of Cape York when spring arrived.

Observations from the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter's Compact Imaging Spectrometer for Mars (CRISM) (3, 4), acquired in an along track oversampled (ATO) mode to sharpen spatial

details, were used to identify and map a Fe^{+3} -rich smectite mineral locality in an area on the eastern side of Cape York called Matijevic Hill (5) (Fig. 1). Opportunity and its Athena instrument payload (6, 7) were then used to investigate this area in detail for a total of 200 sols (8) to determine the source of this mineral signature and implications for past environmental conditions (Fig. 1).

CRISM Observations.

An extensive ensemble of standard mode CRISM data with ~ 18 m/pixel spatial resolution have been acquired over Endeavour Crater and its rim segments since 2006 to help identify areas that expose minerals formed in aqueous environments (9, 10, 11). CRISM observations using the ATO mode were acquired beginning in 2010 over Cape York to identify and map aqueous minerals in detail so that Opportunity could then be directed to those localities to make ground-based observations of the relevant deposits. The CRISM ATO data were collected by gimbaling the instrument optical system to space the normally ~ 18 m pixels (projected onto the ground) to a few meters apart in the along-track direction. Damped least squares processing techniques were then used to sharpen the spatial resolution to 9 m/pixel in this direction (Supplementary Materials). Because Cape York is approximately aligned along the MRO ground track this approach allowed identification of outcrops at a much finer spatial scale than was possible with previous observations. Using a first-principles approach to model the atmospheric gases, aerosols, and surface scattering behavior, CRISM data for each wavelength band were reduced to surface single scattering albedo (SSA), a parameter that is independent of lighting and viewing conditions (Supplementary Materials). For this study the retrieved single scattering albedos were recast to spectral radiance coefficients using the lighting and viewing conditions for laboratory

data acquired with the Brown University RELAB spectrometer system. This allowed direct spectral feature and magnitude comparisons between RELAB and CRISM data.

Retrieved SSA spectra (0.45 to 2.5 μm) were examined interactively for all of Cape York and surrounding plains, along with use of standard band depth mapping to search for evidence of clay mineral signatures. Results show that there is one small region, located on the Endeavour Crater side of Cape York on Matijevic Hill, that shows 2.28 and 2.39 μm Fe-OH combination absorptions diagnostic of an Fe^{+3} -rich smectite best matched by the mineral nontronite (12) (Fig. 2). The locations exhibiting these features were mapped using $>1.0\%$ absorption band depth criteria (Fig. 1). The ~ 1.9 μm band depth for the average spectrum for this location is indistinguishable from the average spectrum for all of Cape York, implying a high degree of desiccation of the interlayer water (16, 17) (Supplementary Materials). The lack of ~ 1.4 μm absorption is also consistent with substantial desiccation. Further, the 2.28 and 2.39 μm absorptions are shallow, even compared to laboratory-derived spectra of a mix of anhydrous basalt and 5% by weight of Fe^{+3} -rich smectite (18, 19) (Fig. 2). This implies that the Fe^{+3} -rich smectite on Cape York likely occurs at only a few weight percent of the exposed material.

Opportunity Observations.

Overview: Opportunity was commanded to turn uphill and start a detailed investigation of the rocks on Matijevic Hill at the location where CRISM data showed the Fe^{+3} -rich smectite signature (Fig. 1). These localities correspond to rocks subsequently named the Matijevic formation that range from light toned, planar outcrops with a discontinuous of darker veneers, to erosionally resistant ridges with high concentrations of small spherules (Figs. 3-4). In a few locations, apparent bedding exposed in cross section is expressed as millimeter- to centimeter-scale layers (Fig. 5). The Matijevic formation rocks are fine grained, with subrounded particles

ranging from ~0.3 mm in size to below the limit of Microscopic Imager (MI) resolution (Supplementary Materials). Rare dark particles are present, with shapes that range from angular to sub-rounded. The energy/volume required to grind into spherule-free exposures of these rocks with the rover's Rock Abrasion Tool (RAT) is $\sim 2.8 \text{ J/mm}^3$, similar to soft sulfate-rich sandstones elsewhere at the Opportunity site (20) and to some of the weakest rocks found by the rover Spirit (21).

The elemental composition of most Matijevic formation rocks as determined by the Alpha Particle X-Ray Spectrometer (APXS) (Table 1) is similar to average Martian soil (i.e., basaltic) (22), similar to average Martian upper crust on a S- and Cl-free basis (23), and slightly higher in Si and Al and lower in Fe than the Shoemaker formation impact breccias that make up most of Cape York (1). Analysis of photon scattering peaks (24) in APXS data from Matijevic materials does not reveal excess light elements within detection limits. This observation places an upper limit of $\sim 5 \text{ wt. \% H}_2\text{O}$ in the rock. The inferred lack of hydration is consistent with the CRISM-based Fe^{+3} -rich smectite detection that shows Fe-OH combination bands at 2.28 and 2.39 μm , but lacking evidence for 1.4- or 1.9- μm bands indicative of extensive interlayer water (Supplementary Materials).

The Fe^{+3} -rich smectite signature seen in CRISM data likely results from the presence of the veneers because these deposits are enriched in elements (Zn, S, Cl, Br) that are mobile under aqueous conditions and the signature from CRISM data maps to locations where veneers are present (Figs. 1, 3). Pancam spectra show that where dust has been brushed away using the Rock Abrasion Tool (RAT) the veneers exhibit a subtle absorption centered over the 0.934 μm band (Fig. 6). This feature is consistent with but not uniquely indicative of the presence of a Fe^{+3} -rich smectite electronic transition absorption (12). An equivalent feature is not apparent in CRISM

spectra retrieved for the CRISM S data (~ 0.45 to $1.0\ \mu\text{m}$) for the region where the 2.28 and $2.39\ \mu\text{m}$ absorptions are present. This is likely because of the subtle nature of the $0.934\ \mu\text{m}$ absorption and obscuration by wind-blown dust that dominates spectra for these wavelengths in most areas of Mars, including Endeavour's rim segments.

Spherules: The spherules that are present in many Matijevic formation rocks are found in concentrations that range up to ~ 40 percent by volume, with highest values at the Kirkwood locality (Fig. 7). Spherules are typically $2\text{--}3\ \text{mm}$ in diameter, with $\sim 5\ \text{mm}$ maximum diameter. Wind erosion of the spherules has exposed concentric structures, with resistant outer shells, less resistant interiors that are visually similar to the surrounding matrices, and irregular and resistant internal structures. Spherules are mostly matrix-supported, even at the Kirkwood locality, although some are in contact with one another. Kirkwood lacks laminar bedding, although roughly horizontal partings accentuated by wind erosion are weakly expressed. Spherule-rich outcrops like Kirkwood are resistant to erosion relative to materials around them, and thus stand out in positive relief. The RAT specific grind energy of Kirkwood is $\sim 23\ \text{J/mm}^3$, ~ 8 times higher than that of spherule-free Matijevic formation rocks.

Spherules exhibit subtle compositional differences compared to the matrix in which they are embedded (Fig. 8). FeO_T increases with increasing spherule abundance, whereas CaO , Al_2O_3 , and MnO decrease. The FeO_T/MnO ratio varies from less than 50 in spherule-free Matijevic formation materials to more than 75 in spherule-rich targets, extrapolating to >100 in pure spherules. Spherules are also slightly redder in Pancam color images than the matrix in which they are embedded, and cuttings produced by RAT abrasion of dense accumulations of spherules show a subtle $0.535\ \mu\text{m}$ absorption in Pancam data that is consistent with the presence of fine-grained iron oxides.

Impact Breccias: Overlying the Matijevic formation is a unit that is best exposed at Copper Cliff (Figs. 1, 3, 9A). The contact at this location is planar and likely an unconformity, with an abrupt transition from the light-toned, fine-grained, orthogonally jointed Matijevic formation rocks upward into darker rock exposures in Copper Cliff with coarse, poorly sorted rock clasts and no visible jointing. MI images show Copper Cliff rocks are breccias, with clasts up to a few centimeters in size (Fig. 9B). Some spherules are present and show a decrease in abundance up section.

The elemental composition of the Copper Cliff breccias (Table 1) differs from that of Shoemaker formation impact breccias found elsewhere on Cape York (*1*), particularly near the bottom of the section on Matijevic Hill. The lowermost target, Onaping, has higher Al_2O_3 and lower FeO_T than Shoemaker formation breccias, whereas other rocks sampled that lie stratigraphically above Onaping (Vermillion Cliffs, Vermillion Lake, Maley) become increasingly similar to Shoemaker formation breccias. All of these targets have high Ni compared to other Shoemaker formation breccias, but similar to those of the Matijevic formation rocks.

Sulfate-Rich Veins: Both Matijevic formation rock exposures and the overlying Copper Cliff breccias locally contain narrow, light-toned fracture-filling veins (Fig. 10A). Maximum widths are ~1 centimeter, and most are much narrower. Multiple APXS measurements on dense concentrations of veins show a strong correlation of CaO with SO_4 (Fig. 10B), in a ratio consistent with a dominance by Ca-sulfate. Pancam multispectral images of the veins show a marked downturn in reflectance from 0.934-1.009 μm . This same downturn has been observed for much larger Ca-sulfate veins west of Cape York, where it was attributed to a H_2O overtone feature indicative of the hydrated CaSO_4 mineral gypsum (*1*, 25).

Boxwork Fractures: In a few locations, Matijevic formation outcrops are cut by decimeter-scale boxwork fractures defined by planar fins and vertical laminae that lie parallel to quasi-orthogonal joint planes. A distinctive linear zone along one of the joint planes, named *Espérance*, is ~0.5 m long, with an irregular width reaching ~0.1 m. This area was the site of an intensive measurement campaign. The bulk of the material in *Espérance* is brighter than the host rock, with patchy darker coatings. The chemical composition of *Espérance* (Table 1) is noteworthy. After partial RAT abrasion of the target *Espérance*⁶, APXS data show the lowest values of FeO_T (4.4 wt.%) and CaO (2.1 wt.%), and the highest values of SiO₂ (62.5 wt.%) and Al₂O₃ (15.4 wt.%) measured by Opportunity at Meridiani Planum. In addition, Pancam images of the brightest regions of *Espérance* show a downturn in reflectance from 0.934-1.009 μm, consistent with the presence of one or more hydrated mineral phases (e.g., hydrated silica (25)), although APXS scatter-peak ratios constrain the water content to be less than ~5 wt. %.

Interpretations.

The origin of Matijevic formation rocks is constrained, although not uniquely, by their fine-grained and locally layered character. These rocks have been observed to date only on Matijevic Hill, and thus broader geologic context for their formation is lacking. Fine-grained clastic rocks can form by impact, explosive volcanic, eolian, or fluvial/lacustrine processes, and without context we cannot distinguish confidently among these possibilities. If the deposits are an impactite, the fine-grained nature, with overlying coarse breccias, implies that they are distal ejecta from an impact that predates Endeavour, not from the Endeavour impact itself. Whatever their origin, the Matijevic formation exposes the oldest materials investigated to date by Opportunity.

The veneers are likely the carrier of the Fe^{+3} -rich smectite signature detected from CRISM data and are inferred to have formed either as surface deposits, or along bedding plane fractures as mildly acidic (>5 pH, (26, 27)) waters were neutralized by reactions with the finely layered strata, producing a small amount of Fe^{+3} -rich smectite and salts.

Two hypotheses are considered for the origin of the spherules: diagenetic concretions and accretionary lapilli (impact or volcanic). Textural arguments do not by themselves eliminate either hypothesis. Concretions with concentric zoning (i.e., hard exteriors) similar to those observed in Matijevec Hill spherules can form under conditions of diffusion limitation from pore waters characterized by variable pH and low but variable oxygen availability (28, 29, 30). On the other hand, concentric structures are also found in some impact lapilli (31, 32). Spherules in Matijevec formation rocks are found dispersed through finely layered bedding (Fig. 5). Hydraulic segregation according to particle size (and hence settling velocity) during entrainment by fluids should lead to sorting and deposition of coarse particles before fine particles (33). The observed dispersion of spherules across fine bedding in Matijevec formation rocks therefore favors origin as concretions. Dense concentrations of spherules are observed at Kirkwood that fall near the high end of concretion densities found on Earth. This would require unusual bed-by-bed variation in rates of fluid flow or availability of nucleation sites, which occasionally does happen on Earth during formation of concretions. Dense decimeter-thick layers of accretionary lapilli are also well documented in impact deposits and occur within a finer-grained matrix (34).

Perhaps the strongest evidence favoring a spherule origin as concretions is the difference in chemistry between the spherules and their matrix, but this difference is subtle (Fig. 8). If the spherules are concretions, they must be lightly cemented as compared to the hematite-rich concretions of the Meridiani plains (2). Extrapolating compositional data for spherule-rich rocks

to 100% spherules suggests only about 20% FeO_T (Fig. 8). If the change in FeO_T concentration reflects an increase in Fe^{+3} , then cementation may involve a small proportion of ferric oxide or oxyhydroxide, consistent with the spectral properties of spherule cuttings. The increased FeO_T/MnO in spherule-rich targets is consistent with changing redox/pH conditions such that Fe^{+2} in solution oxidized to Fe^{+3} and precipitated as a thin cement, while Mn^{+2} continued in solution to precipitate elsewhere. Interpretation of spherules as lapilli would require layer-specific alteration during diagenesis; therefore, both hypotheses invoke groundwater flow within Matijevic formation rocks.

The rocks exposed at Copper Cliff and higher up the side of Matijevic Hill are impact breccias that probably date from the Endeavour impact event. They are either part of or are overlain by Shoemaker formation breccias exposed over much of Cape York (1), and are the stratigraphically lowest breccias examined by Opportunity to date. The spherules they contain may have been released from the Matijevic formation rocks during impact and mixed into the breccias. The different chemical compositions of the lower Copper Cliff breccias as compared to Shoemaker formation breccias also suggests some admixture of Matijevic materials, moderate aqueous alteration after emplacement, and/or a differing provenance reflected in a higher feldspathic/mafic ratio in the lithic fragments. The high Ni content suggests Ni mobilization by alteration fluids subsequent to emplacement of the breccias.

The sulfate-rich veins observed in both the Matijevic formation and at Copper Cliff formed when narrow fractures were filled by calcium sulfate precipitated from fluids generated within the underlying Noachian crust. Calcium sulfate was likely precipitated closest to the Noachian source rocks, rather than other sulfates (*e.g.*, $\text{MgSO}_4 \bullet n\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{FeSO}_4 \bullet n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) or chlorides, because of its lower solubility in most aqueous fluids. The veins postdate the Copper

Cliff breccias, so this aqueous activity postdates the Endeavour impact, suggesting that impact-driven hydrothermal flow could have been a factor. Centimeter-width, linear gypsum veins have also been observed adjacent to Cape York (1), and the narrower and less regular veins of Matijevic Hill could date from the same episode, although no observed geologic relationships confirm this.

The distinctive chemistry of Espérance indicates substantial aqueous alteration, particularly when viewed in the classical ternary diagram of mole fraction $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - (\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}) - (\text{FeO}_\text{T} + \text{MgO})$ (Fig. 11b). In this diagram silicate minerals that plot along and below the feldspar- $(\text{FeO}_\text{T} + \text{MgO})$ join are igneous, whereas above the join secondary clay minerals dominate (35). Data for spherule-rich rocks plot toward the $\text{FeO}_\text{T} + \text{MgO}$ apex whereas data for veins plot toward the $\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ apex, consistent with compositional inferences discussed in previous paragraphs. Six APXS measurements were made on Espérance, culminating in the target Espérance6 that was partially abraded with the RAT, plus a seventh nearby point called Lihir. These data define a near-vertical trend in the diagram that is interpreted as a mixing line between typical Matijevic formation rocks and the underlying altered rock best represented by Espérance6. Results are consistent with a high concentration of an Al-rich smectite. The Espérance data also show a positive correlation between Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 , with excess silica indicated at low Al_2O_3 values (Table 1). A mineral assemblage that includes substantial amounts of Al-rich smectite and a siliceous phase or phases provides compelling evidence for substantial aqueous alteration. In addition, the loss of iron implies that the fluid was reducing because ferric oxides would have been generated under oxidizing conditions at all but very low pH values.

The boxwork fractures at Espérance and elsewhere are similar to the parallel slab-like foliations commonly associated with mineral volume changes at uniform depths on rock exteriors, and could have presented pathways for fluid flow. The strong localization of alteration along these fractures indicates that the alteration occurred in place, after the fractures formed.

The events recorded at Matijevic Hill imply Martian an aqueous environment quite different from those that produced the overlying sulfate-rich Burns formation sandstones. Deposition began with fluvial, eolian, distal impact or explosive volcanic emplacement of layered, fine-grained deposits that dominate the Matijevic formation. These materials underwent minor aqueous modification that generated Fe^{+3} -rich smectite and locally more intense alteration by enhanced fluid flow along fractures that generated relatively high concentrations of clay minerals and hydrated silica-rich materials. Breccias were subsequently emplaced above the Matijevic formation, probably by the Endeavour impact. Subsequently, post-impact fluid circulation, perhaps including impact-triggered hydrothermal flow, led to precipitation of Ca-sulfate veins in fractures that cut through both the Matijevic formation and the overlying Copper Cliff breccias.

The aqueous modification of Matijevic materials provides evidence for the earliest episode of water activity documented by Opportunity. In particular, the unusual chemistry of Espérance points to an early period of localized intense alteration under fluid-dominated, near-neutral to modestly low pH and reducing conditions that would, at least transiently, have been more favorable to life or prebiotic chemistry (41) than the very low acidic conditions recorded by younger Burns formation sulfate-rich sandstones.

References and Notes:

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4. CRISM is a hyperspectral imager that operates from 0.362 to 1.053 μm (S data range) and 1.002 to 3.920 μm (L data range) (3).
5. Matijevic Hill is named to honor the late Jacob R. Matijevic, one of the engineers most responsible for development of NASA Mars rovers, including Spirit and Opportunity.
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7. The Miniature Thermal Emission Spectrometer (Mini-TES) Athena Payload instrument was not used for this investigation because of temperature-related instrument degradation and optically thick dust on its mirrors that accumulated during the 2007 global dust storm. The Mössbauer Spectrometer was not used because of the decay of its ^{57}Co radiation source. The mast-based Pancam camera, and the arm-mounted Microscopic Imager (MI), Alpha Particle X-Ray Spectrometer (APXS), and Rock Abrasion Tool (RAT) were all utilized in characterizing materials on Matijevic Hill. In addition the mast-based Navcam and body-mounted Hazcam engineering cameras were used for contextual observations.
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12. Nontronite (dioctahedral Fe^{+3} -rich) is one of a family of smectite clay minerals that includes dioctahedral montmorillonite (Al-rich) and trioctahedral saponite (Mg-rich). Nontronite is a common terrestrial weathering product of basaltic rocks. Nontronite spectra are controlled by the presence of Fe^{+3} electronic transition absorptions centered at ~ 0.43 , 0.62 , and 0.93 to 0.94 μm , an OH stretch overtone absorption at ~ 1.4 μm , an OH stretch and H-O-H bending mode combination band at ~ 1.9 μm , and OH stretch and Fe-OH bending mode combination bands at 2.28 and 2.39 μm for nontronite (13). See (14) for an overview of clay mineral formation and (15) for initial discoveries on Mars.
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Figure Captions:

Fig. 1. Upper left inset is a portion of a false color HiRISE image centered on Cape York. Black outlines Matijevec Hill as shown in the main figure with initial traverses accomplished by Opportunity to evaluate the geologic setting of the region for which CRISM data showed the presence of Fe⁺³-rich smectite. Key named locations and the Espérance target are shown, along with the location from which the sol 3132 Navcam mosaic shown in Fig. 3 was taken. Lower left shows a portion of CRISM ATO FRT0001D86B centered on Cape York and processed to 9 m/pixel along track and projecting RGB as 2.2, 1.8, and 1.2 μm (see Supplementary Materials). The red region in the CRISM insert delineates where CRISM spectra show 2.28 and 2.39 μm absorptions diagnostic of Fe⁺³-rich smectite. HiRISE observation ESP_032573_1775_color.jp2.

Fig. 2A. CRISM-based, continuum-removed mean spectrum for the Fe⁺³-rich smectite locations on Matijevec Hill, together with a laboratory spectrum for the mix of 95% basalt and 5% nontronite (18, 19). As explained in Supplementary Materials the increased noise level for wavelengths less than $\sim 2.2 \mu\text{m}$ precludes identification of subtle metal-OH absorption features for this wavelength interval.

Fig. 2B. Continuum-removed laboratory spectra of 100% fine-grained (clay-sized) montmorillonite (Al-rich), nontronite (Fe⁺³-rich), and saponite (Mg-rich) smectites are plotted. Nontronite (12) is the best spectral match to the CRISM spectrum. Saponite spectrum is from sample LASA59 in the RELAB archives at Brown University. Montmorillonite spectrum is from sample SWY-2, documented in (42).

Fig. 3. A portion of a Navcam image mosaic acquired on sol 3132 (see Fig. 1 for location on Cape York) looking to the north and northeast at recessive, bright, finely-layered Matijevec

formation outcrops partially covered by dark veneers. Opportunity in-situ observations were acquired for the Onaping, Sandcherry, and Esperance targets, in addition to several targets at Whitewater Lake and Kirkwood (See Fig. 4). The Matijevic formation materials are overlain by impact breccias (including rocks exposed on Copper Cliff) on the upslope portion of the scene. These breccias may or may not be part of the Shoemaker formation breccias exposed over much of Cape York. Matijevic formation outcrops extend to the right and downhill of the scene for ~30 m whereas in the Whitewater Lake and Kirkwood areas these rocks extend only ~4 m along the down slope direction. Stratigraphic section for the local area and surroundings is shown in the lower right. The Grasberg unit includes materials that form the bench that surrounds Cape York (1).

Fig. 4. Portion of a Pancam false color mosaic acquired between sols 3064 to 3070 of the Kirkwood (dark outcrop at bottom of figure) and Whitewater Lake (planar bright outcrops with dark veneers) areas showing the targets Azilda, Chelmsford (veneer), and the Ortiz (veins). For scale the distance between the Azilda and Ortiz targets is ~60 cm. Pancam bands L2 (0.753 μm), L5 (0.535 μm), and L7 (0.432 μm) shown as RGB.

Fig. 5. Pancam false color view acquired on sol 3066 of fine-scale layering in the Whitewater Lake locality. Veneers have been resistant to wind erosion and enhanced the layered appearance of the outcrop. Layers are typically several millimeters thick.

Fig. 6A. Pancam false color view showing the Chelmsford veneer after brushing using the Rock Abrasion Tool. Brushed areas are ~3.8 cm wide. Data acquired on sol 3098.

Fig. 6B. Pancam-based spectra of undisturbed bright layer, together with Chelmsford veneer undisturbed and brushed surfaces. Note the presence of the subtle absorption associated with the Pancam data acquired on sol 3098.

Fig. 7A. Pancam false color image acquired on sol 3208 of Matijevic formation rocks at the Whitewater Lake locality, showing embedded spherules. Approximate scale across image is 40 cm.

Fig. 7B. MI mosaic acquired on sol 3064 showing a dense concentration of spherules at the Kirkwood target and locality. Approximate scale across the scene is 5 cm and illumination is from the top.

Fig. 8. Oxide concentrations in spherule-bearing targets are plotted as a function of the fraction of the APXS field of view filled by spherules as determined from MI images. Error bars represent 2- σ error for precision of the measurements.

Fig. 9A. Portion of a Pancam false color mosaic acquired over sols 3137-3150, showing dark-toned impact breccias of the Copper Cliff outcrop overlying lighter-toned Matijevic formation materials. The width across the dark outcrops is ~1.5 m. Location of Onaping MI mosaic shown in Fig. 9B is indicated by circle.

Fig. 9B. MI mosaic acquired on sol 3158, showing breccia clasts, spherules, and light-toned veins in the target Onaping. Approximate scale across the image is 6 cm and illumination is from the top.

Fig. 10A. MI mosaic acquired on sol 3189 of the vein-rich location named “Ortiz” at the Whitewater Lake locality, merged with coregistered Pancam enhanced color data. Circles show the fields of view of four APXS measurements. Circle diameters are 3.8 cm.

Fig. 10B. CaO vs. SO₃ for the APXS placements on Ortiz targets (multiple measurements were made at some locations). Error bars are relative counting statistics, 2 σ .

Fig. 11A. Pancam false color view acquired on sol 3230 showing the boxwork structure and examined in detail. Circle indicates the targets Espérance6 (which was abraded with the RAT) and Lihir. Approximate scale across the scene is 70 cm.

Fig. 11B. Ternary plot of mole fraction Al₂O₃ – (CaO+Na₂O+K₂O) – (FeO_T+MgO) for selected rocks from Matijevic Hill (Table 1) and other materials. Mineral compositions based on idealized stoichiometry, the field for montmorillonite based on structural formulae of 25 natural montmorillonites (43, 44), and average Martian crust and soils taken from (23).

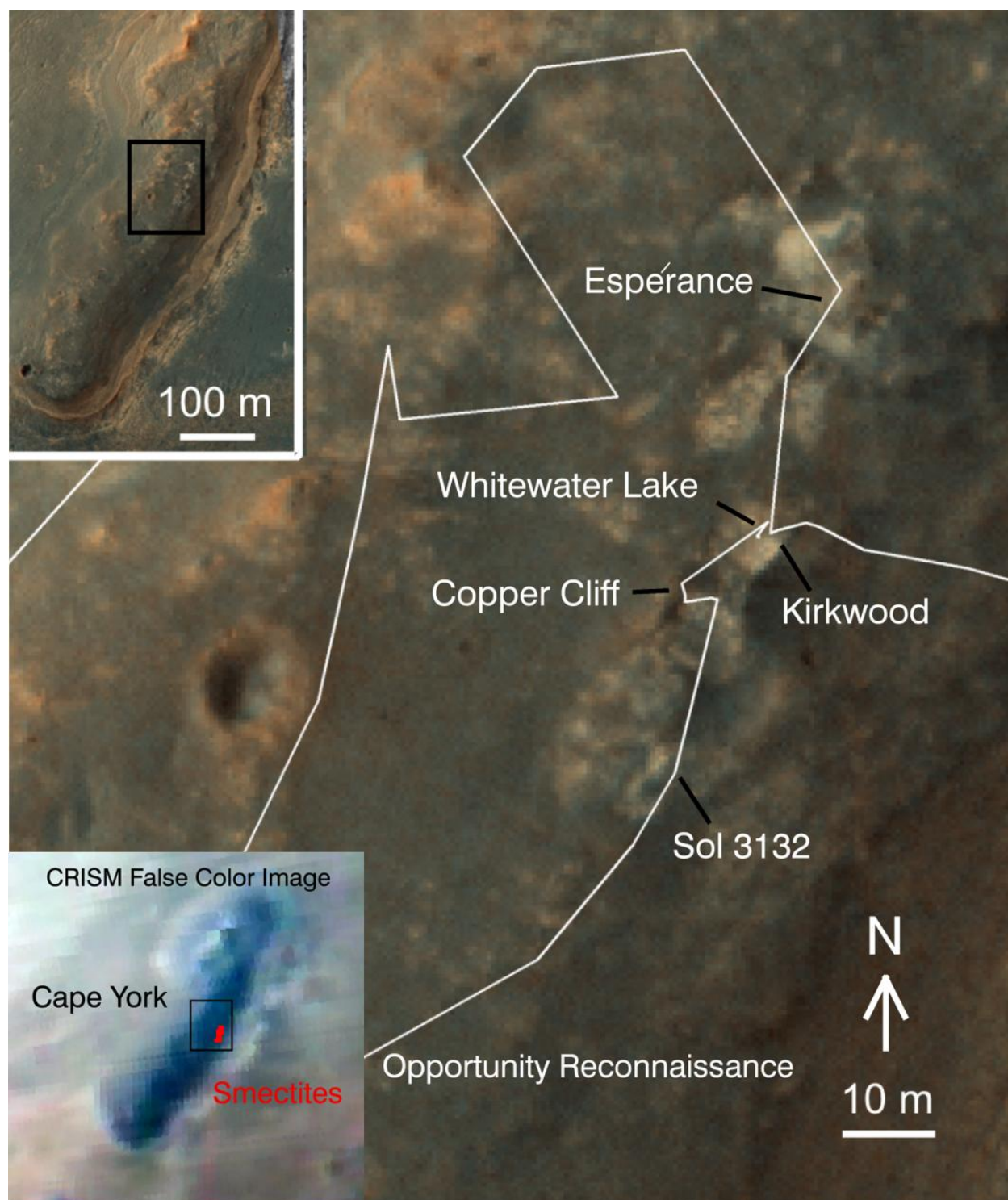


Figure 1

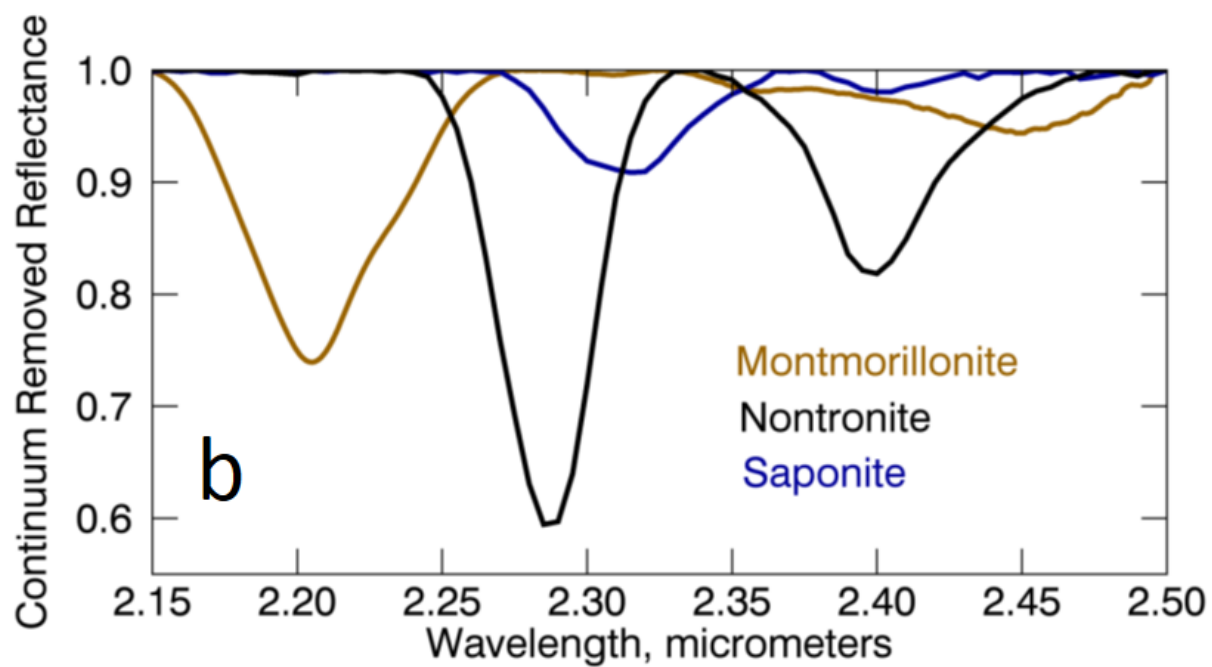
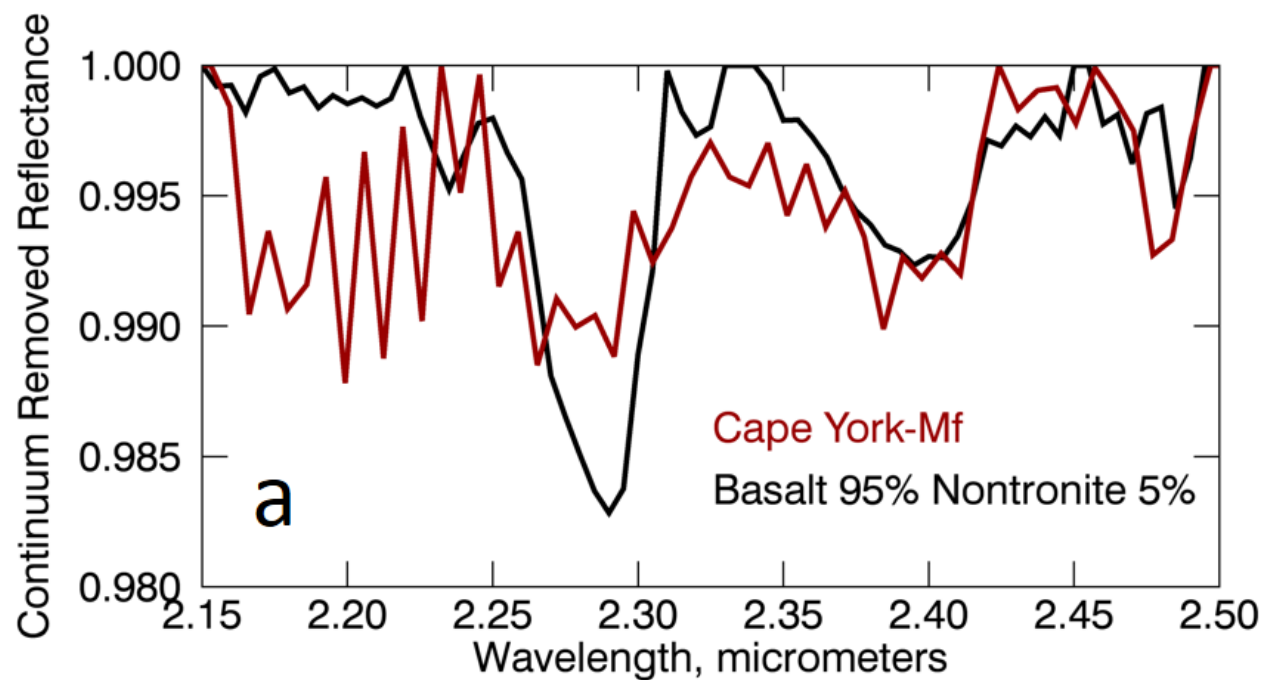


Figure 2

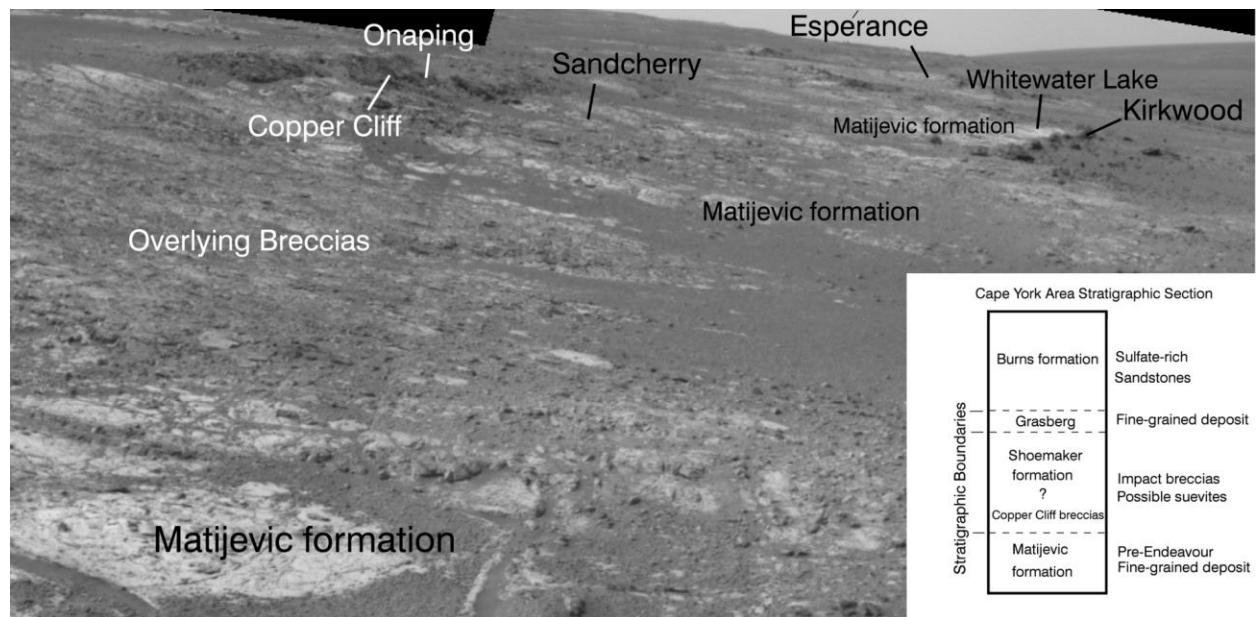


Figure 3

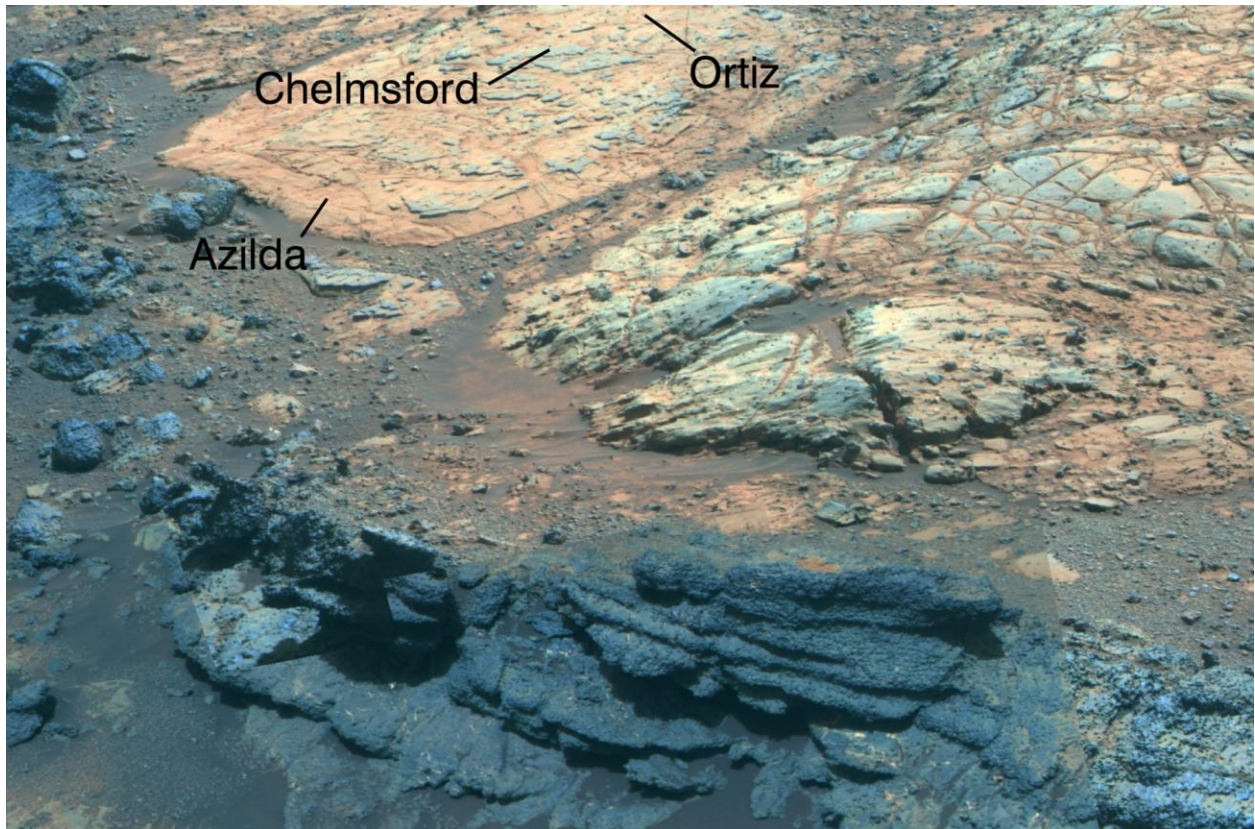


Figure 4



Figure 5

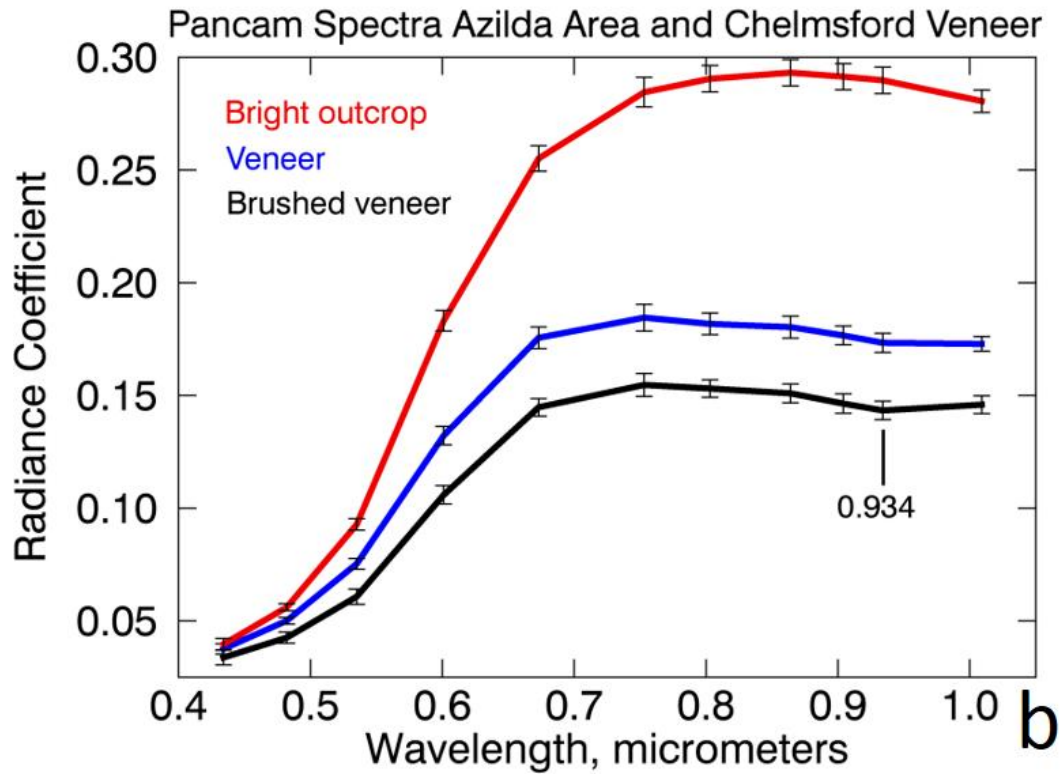
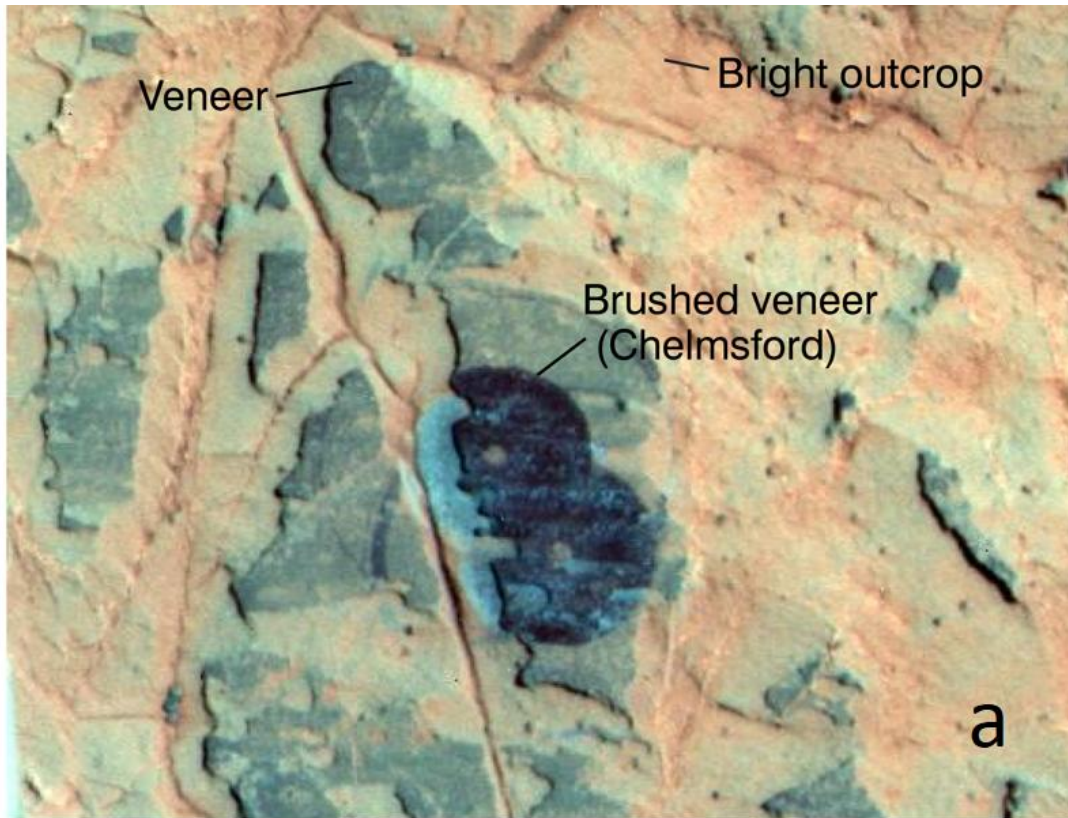


Figure 6

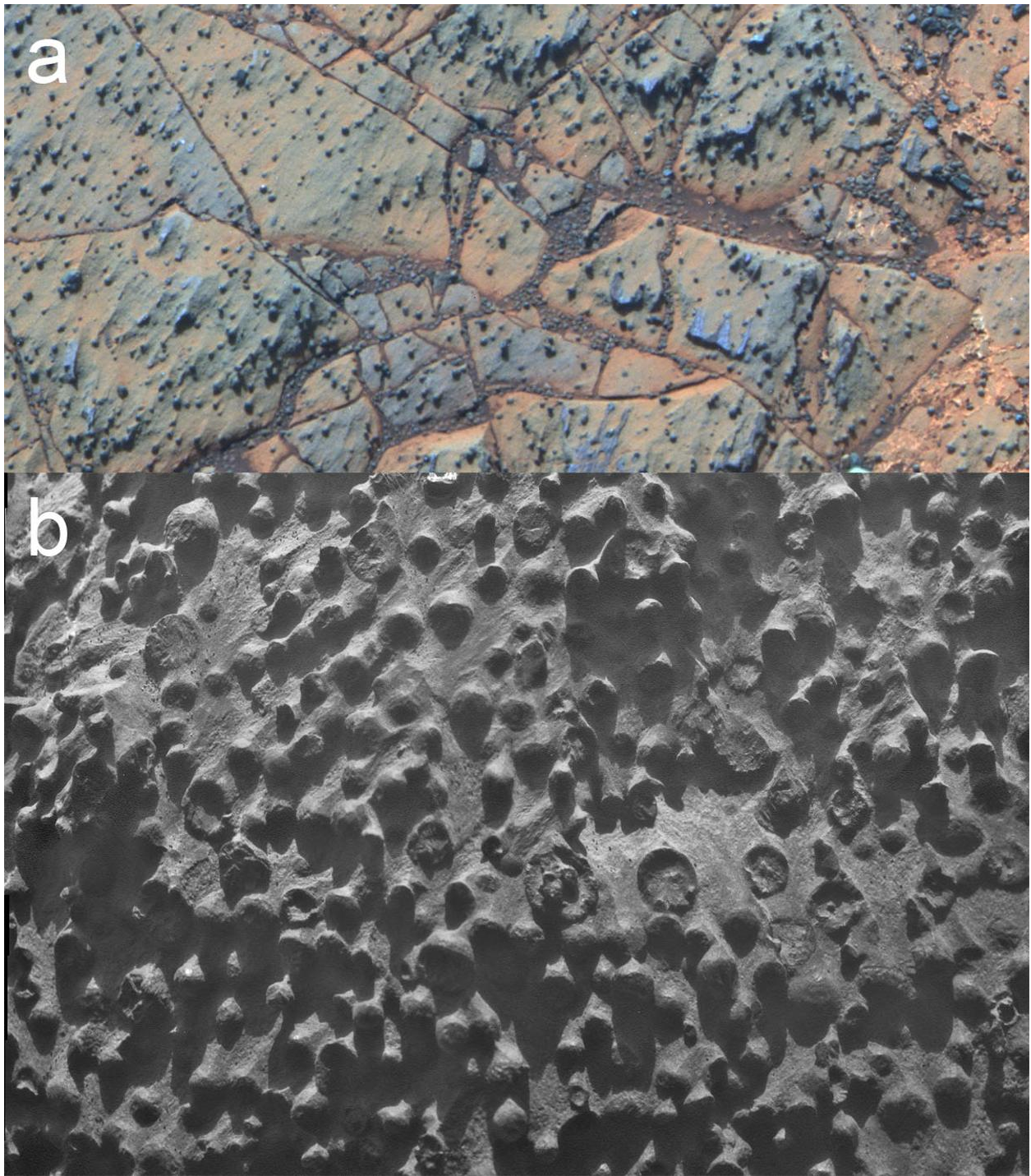


Figure 7

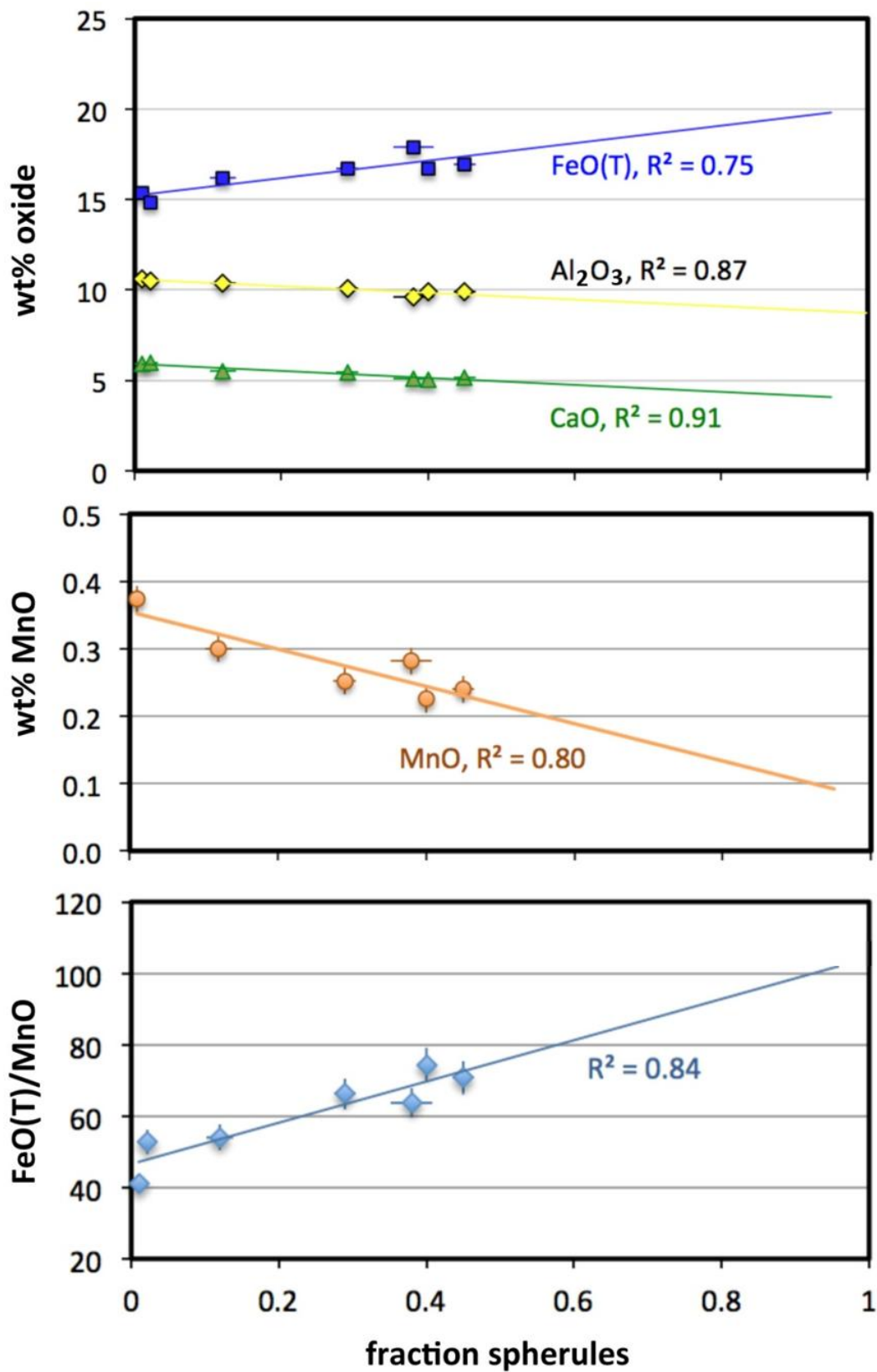


Figure 8

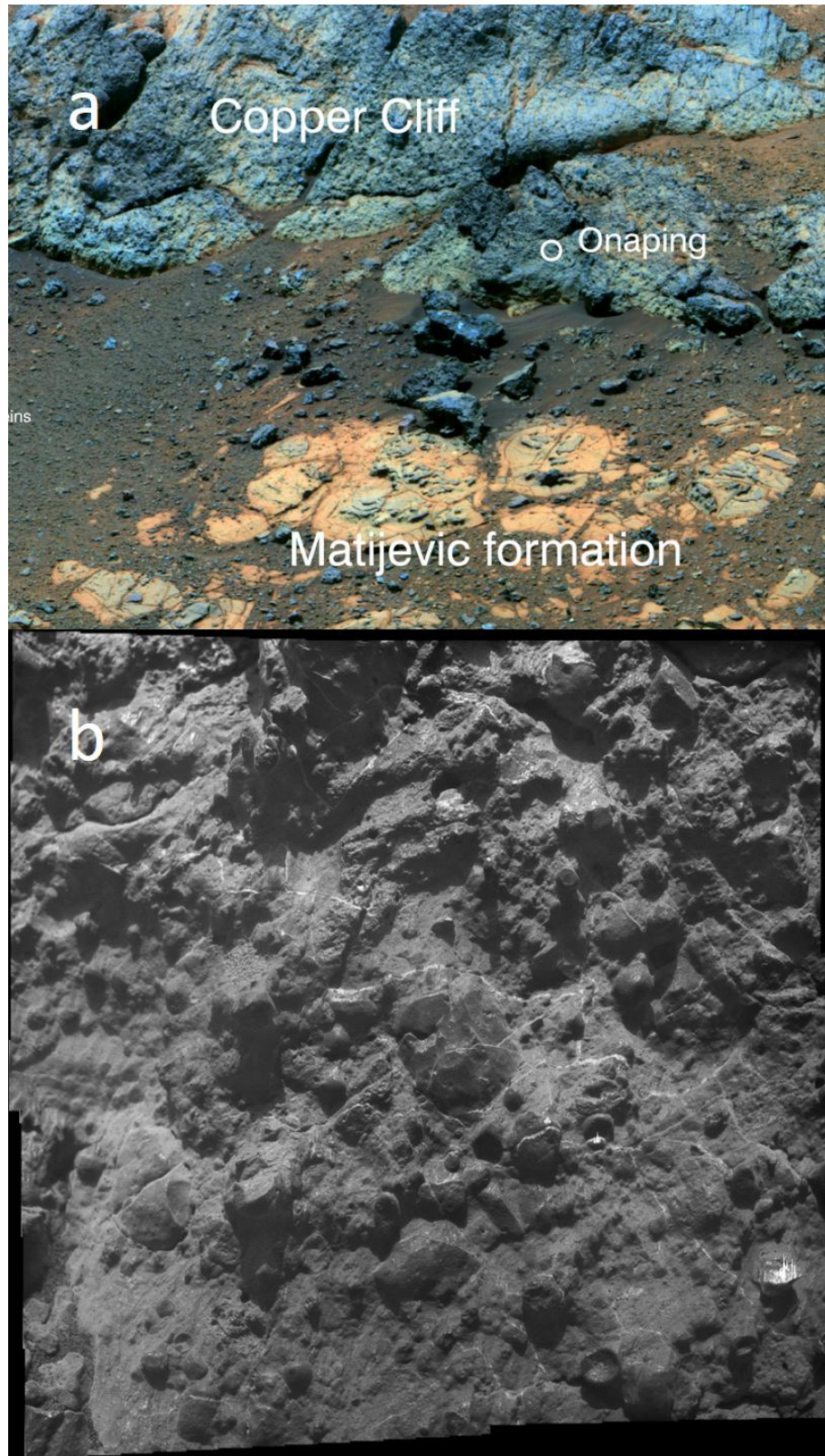


Figure 9

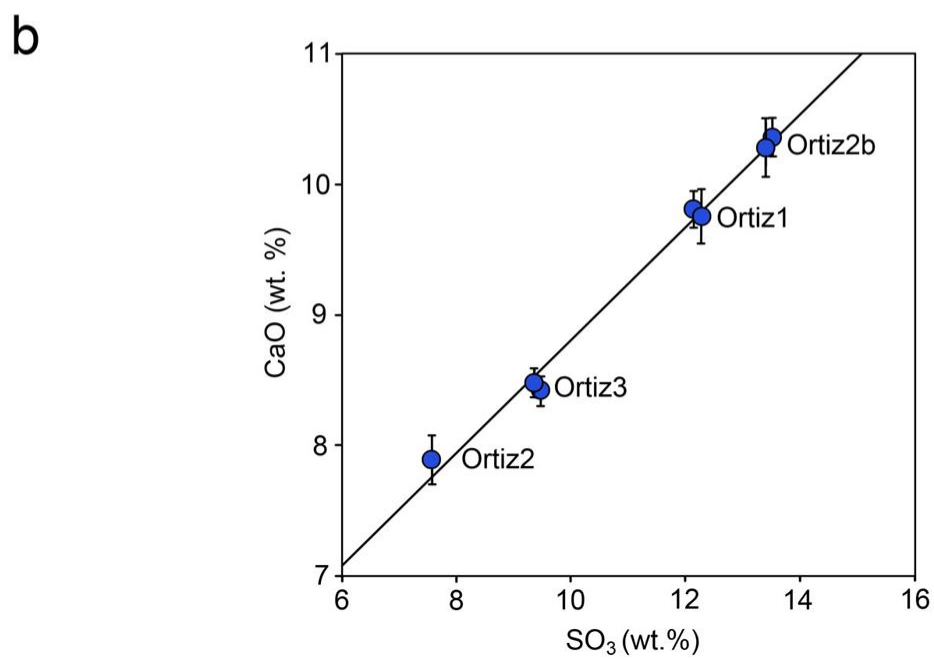
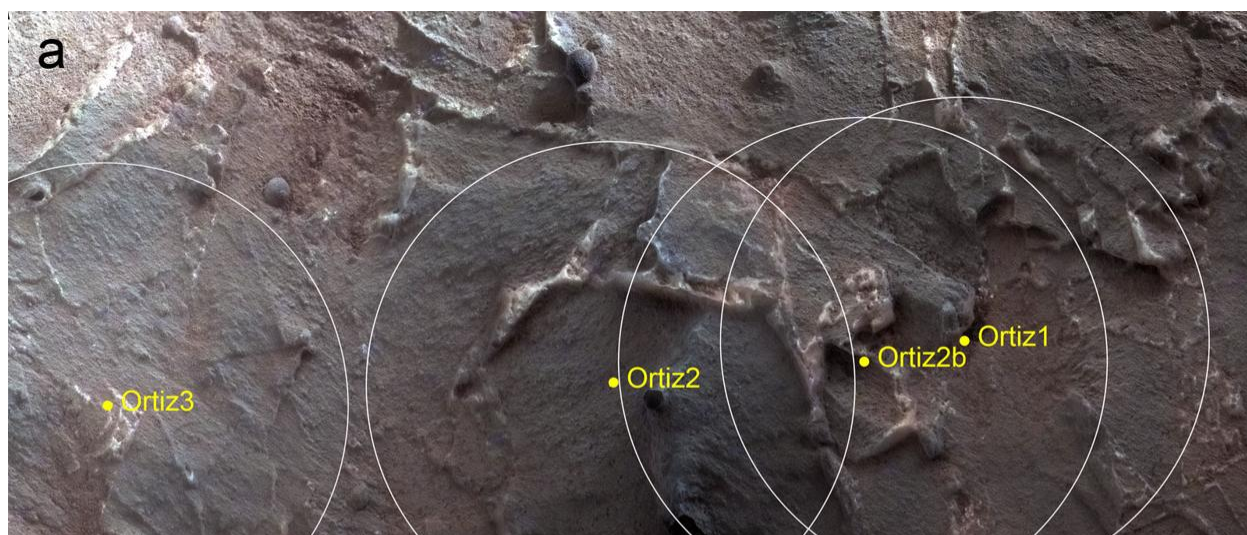


Figure 10

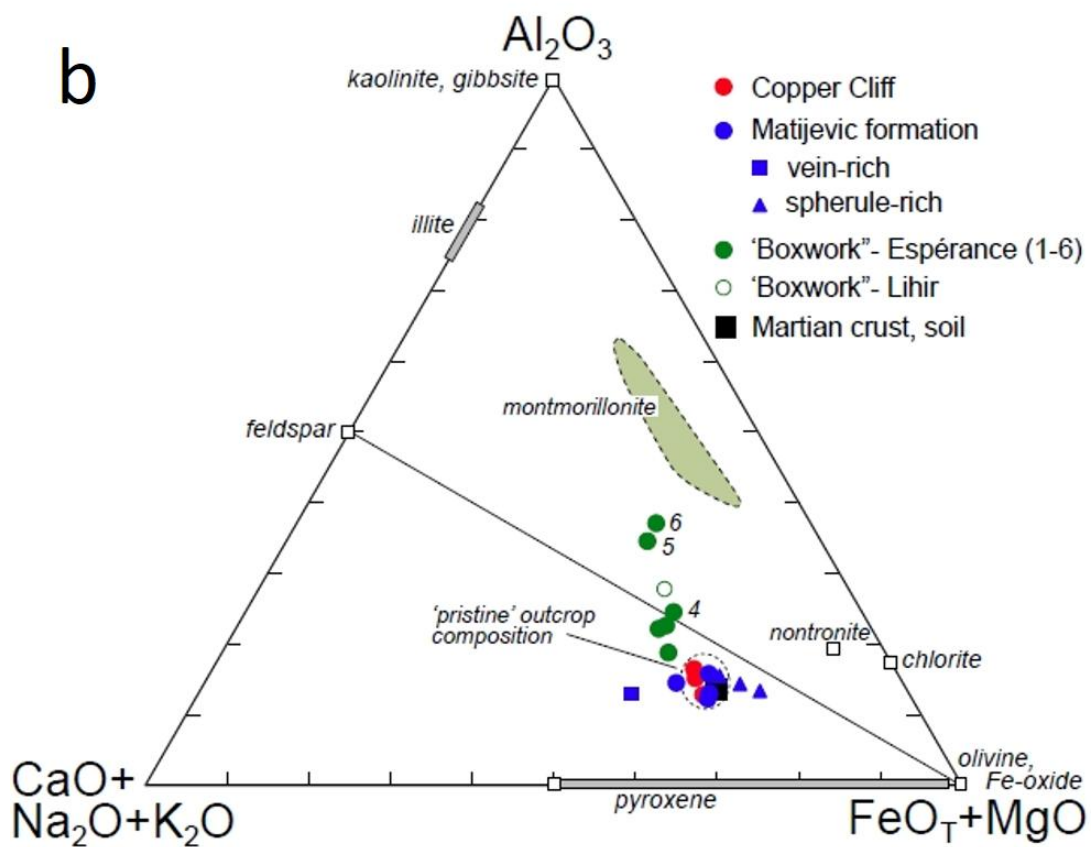
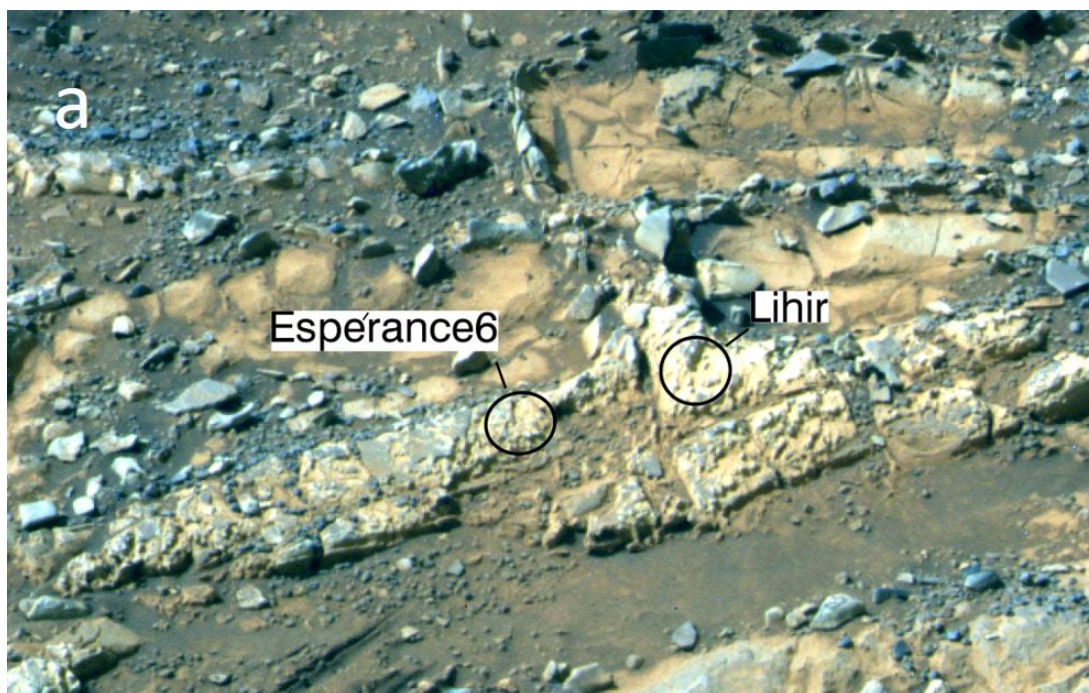


Figure 11

Table 1. Elemental chemistry of selected samples as determined by the APXS instrument, under the standard assumption of a homogeneous APXS target matrix. FeO_T denotes total iron oxides.

Sample		Weight Percent													$\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$		
		Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	P ₂ O ₅	SO ₃	Cl	K ₂ O	CaO	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	MnO	FeO _T	Ni	Zn	Br
MfLM	Azilda ¹	2.55	7.91	10.60	51.2	1.50	2.47	0.53	0.28	5.98	0.87	0.24	0.36	15.4	922	134	48
MfLV	Sandcherry ¹	2.83	8.64	9.02	44.7	1.33	6.42	1.75	0.31	7.05	0.86	0.24	0.39	16.3	914	373	332
MfLM	Ortiz (no veins)	2.21	6.58	9.62	46.5	1.23	7.87	0.92	0.32	7.91	0.92	0.23	0.47	15.1	723	193	157
MfLM	Ortiz2b (vein-rich)	2.09	6.28	8.57	42.0	1.17	13.51	0.95	0.27	10.35	0.78	0.22	0.47	13.2	670	144	208
MfSR	Kirkwood ²	2.44	8.47	9.91	49.1	0.74	4.50	1.08	0.49	5.03	0.79	0.30	0.22	16.7	881	134	112
MfSR	Fullerton ²	2.25	8.22	10.47	50.1	0.89	4.64	0.85	0.33	5.81	0.96	0.29	0.28	14.7	738	176	159
MfSR	SturgeonRiver ¹	2.21	9.29	9.61	49.5	0.59	3.32	0.47	0.36	5.11	0.81	0.36	0.29	17.9	1165	132	57
CCB	Onaping	2.24	8.21	11.26	47.0	0.99	6.74	1.04	0.27	6.99	0.90	0.28	0.39	13.6	684	212	62
CCB	Vermilion Cliffs	2.25	8.09	10.27	45.0	1.04	8.71	1.27	0.31	7.16	0.83	0.26	0.40	14.2	868	216	312
CCB	Vermilion Lake	1.93	7.28	8.60	44.4	1.14	9.27	1.52	0.50	7.27	1.01	0.29	0.38	16.2	818	600	80
CCB	Maley ²	2.24	8.17	8.94	43.6	0.99	9.79	1.70	0.41	7.02	0.87	0.25	0.36	15.5	863	414	85
ESP	Espérance ²	2.16	6.49	10.36	50.6	1.26	8.93	2.61	0.45	5.80	0.99	0.28	0.27	9.6	707	484	233
ESP	Espérance ⁶³	2.25	4.73	15.37	62.5	1.14	3.28	2.32	0.24	2.14	0.93	0.34	0.19	4.4	622	238	35
ESP	Lihir	1.66	5.89	12.92	58.4	1.19	6.25	1.58	0.37	4.03	1.16	0.32	0.16	5.8	644	304	114
	Dark Soil ⁴	2.34	7.33	9.65	47.0	0.85	4.68	0.59	0.51	7.38	0.90	0.39	0.39	17.6	349	199	24
	Average Error	±0.21	±0.11	±0.13	±0.4	±0.08	±0.09	±0.02	±0.06	±0.05	±0.07	±0.03	±0.01	±0.1	±50	±20	±20

MfLM: Matijevic formation Matrix

MfLV: Matijevic formation Veneer

MfSR: Matijevic formation Spherule-Rich

CCB: Copper Cliff Breccia

ESP: Espérance

1: Sample abraded using the RAT

2: Sample brushed using the RAT

3: Sample partially abraded using the RAT

4: Typical Meridiani basaltic sand composition

Supplementary Materials for

Ancient Aqueous Environments at Endeavour Crater, Mars

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This PDF file includes:

Materials and Methods

Figs. S-1 to S-8

Table S-1

Materials and Methods

1. Processing of CRISM Data

Geometric: The CRISM observation of interest for this paper (FRT0001D86B) was acquired over the northwestern side of Endeavour crater, including Cape York (Fig. S-1) (Table S-1). For the normal full resolution targeted (FRT) mode observations optics gimbal motions are set to acquire a series of incoming and outgoing emission phase function observations, together with a central scene when the instrument is at its closest approach to the surface target. Data are acquired in such a way for the central scene that pixels are approximately 18 m projected onto the surface, with little overlap. ATOs are acquired by commanding the gimbal control actuators to overlap the pixels in the along-track direction (Fig. S-2). This allows spatial sharpening of the resultant hyperspectral images in the along-track direction. We used a Tikhonov-based one dimensional regularization approach (45) to replace the overlapping pixels with the same number of pixels but regularly spaced and without overlap. This allowed recovery of 9 m pixels along track where overlap was densest. The procedure, which is basically a damped least squares approach, was applied on a column by column basis to regularize the cube. The regularized images were then map projected after the radiometric computations discussed in the next section were applied (Fig. S-3).

Radiometric: The I/F (scene radiance/solar radiance) values for the FRT0001D86B image cubes for S and L data (to 2.5 μm , longer wavelengths encounter saturated gas bands and thermal emission effects) were processed to single scattering albedos and recast to radiance coefficients for each spectral band before being spatially regularized and map-projected. This was accomplished using the DISORT radiative transfer code (46) in which atmospheric dust and ice aerosols and gas bands (CO_2 , CO, and H_2O vapor) were explicitly modeled (47). The surface was modeled using the Hapke photometric function (48) with a modestly backscattering single particle phase function (Table S-1). The retrieved single scattering albedos are formally defined as the optical scattering efficiency/(scattering+absorption efficiencies) and are dependent on grain size and optical constants and not lighting or viewing geometries. The spectra were retrieved by minimization of the sums of squares of deviations among the emission phase function observations and the central scene were the data sets overlapped. Atmospheric pressure was modeled based on local elevations and aerosol opacities were adjusted until the minimization was met. Gases were modeled using Correlated-K approaches (49).

CRISM L data require cooling of the detectors to achieve high S/N and the coolers have been systematically degrading with time in terms of reaching set point temperatures. For example the reported detector temperature for FRT0001D86B is -148°C whereas FRT0000CE1D used in (9) had a temperature of -154°C . The warmer temperatures lead to lower S/N and when combined with aging detectors this means that the retrieved SSA spectra are necessarily noisy and require recursive filtering as applied to the data shown in Fig. S-4. We note that for wavelengths longer than ~ 2 to $2.2\ \mu\text{m}$ the data are less noisy as compared to shorter wavelengths, as is evident from examination of the spectra. The

reasons are several-fold. The on-board integrating sphere lamp blackbody emission peaks in these longer wavelengths, thus providing good signal for calibration purposes. There is also relatively low thermal background subtraction needed for the detectors. Finally, as shown in Fig. 16 of (3) this long wavelength region has the least high frequency spectral structure to the order sorting filter and this introduces the least amount of residual “hash” in the calibration and retrieval of I/F values. The lower noise for the longer wavelengths is evident in Fig. S-4 and Fig. 2A and allows us to identify the Fe^{+3} -rich smectite signature based on the Fe-OH combination bands.

2. Microscopic Imager Views of Azilda and Sandcherry Targets

The Microscopic Imager (MI) on the Instrument Deployment Device (IDD) acquires panchromatic images of target surfaces with 31 $\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$ spatial resolution (50). MI mosaics were acquired for multiple Whitewater Lake targets and we focus here on analysis of data for the Azilda bright layer after brushing with the Rock Abrasion Tool. The brushed Azilda target was imaged with the MI on sol 3076 as a 2 by 2 MI mosaic (Fig. S-5). The brushed area has a diameter of approximately 3.8 cm. Due to the irregular nature of the surface not all of that area was brushed. The MI mosaic shows a valley protected from brushing and with lighting conditions that enhance fine surface details (Fig. S-6). Numerous sand-sized grains are evident, with sizes ranging from 0.14 to 0.20 mm. Sand-sized grains are also evident in the brushed areas as positive relief and presumably more resistant features.

For the Sandcherry veneer target we show an MI-based anaglyph image generated using data acquired on sol 3137 at slightly different distances from the target, showing various parts of the target scene in good focus (Fig. S-7 and S-8). The MI focal sections were used to synthesize a stereo anaglyph using the technique described in (51). The smooth, somewhat pitted nature of the veneer surface is evident standing above the underlying bright layer. The spherule grains in the upper right portion of the image range in size from 1.6 to 2.9 mm across and are about the same height as the relief between the veneer and lower bright material. The bright material is sandstone, with particle sizes ranging from 0.10 to 0.14 mm. This deposit is finer-grained than the Azilda bright material and exhibits embedded dark grains.

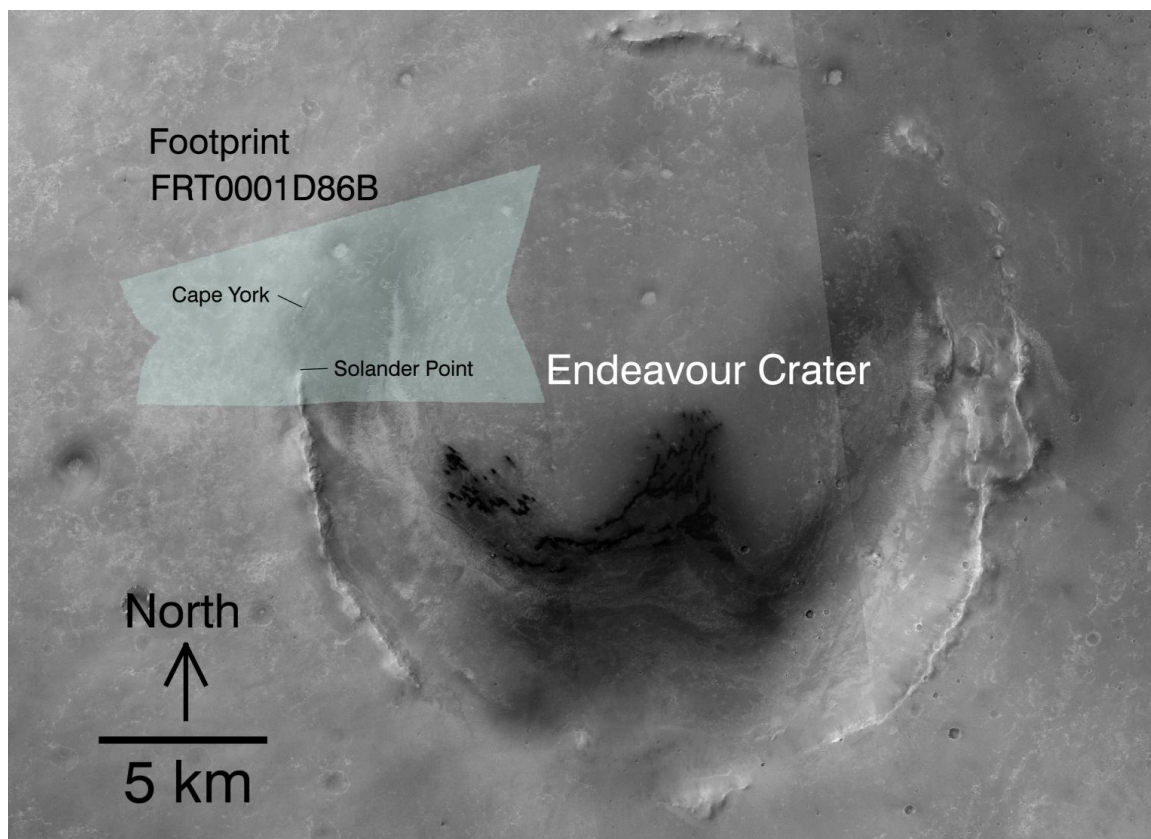


Fig. S-1.

Mosaic generated from Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter Context Imager observations to provide regional context for the CRISM observation analyzed in the paper. Endeavour is a highly degraded Noachian-aged impact crater largely buried by the Burns formation plains-forming sulfate-rich sandstones. Cape York is labeled and is an isolated crater rim segment.

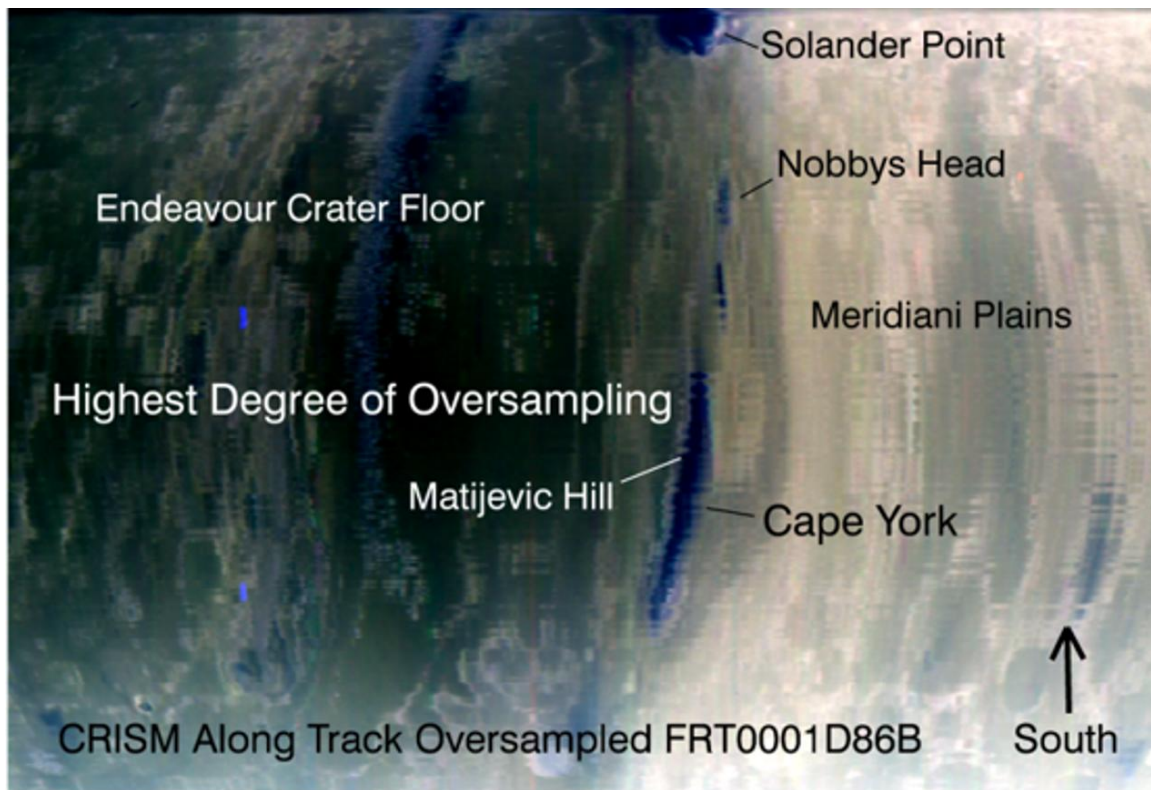


Fig. S-2

CRISM data are shown using the RGB color assignments described in Fig. 1, but displayed in sensor space geometry. CRISM is a line-scanning hyperspectral imager acquiring data while moving from south to north. Oversampling in the center of the scene leads to an elongated appearance of Cape York relative to its actual length.

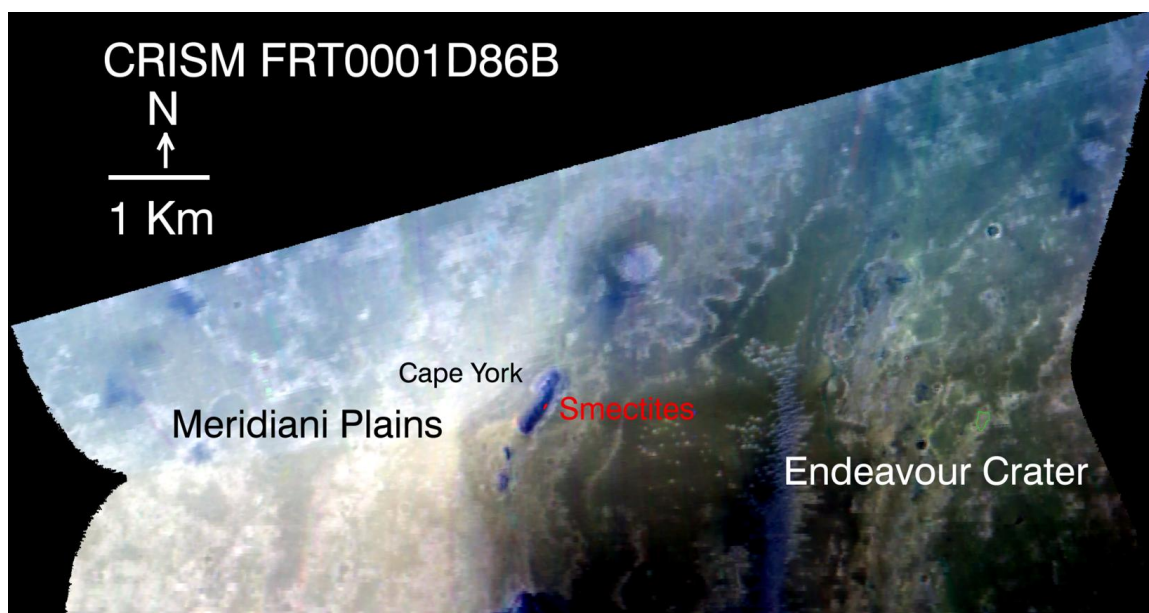


Fig. S-3

Regularized and map-projected version of the CRISM scene. Area with Fe^{+3} -rich smectite signature on the eastern side of Cape York shown in enlarged form in Fig. 1.

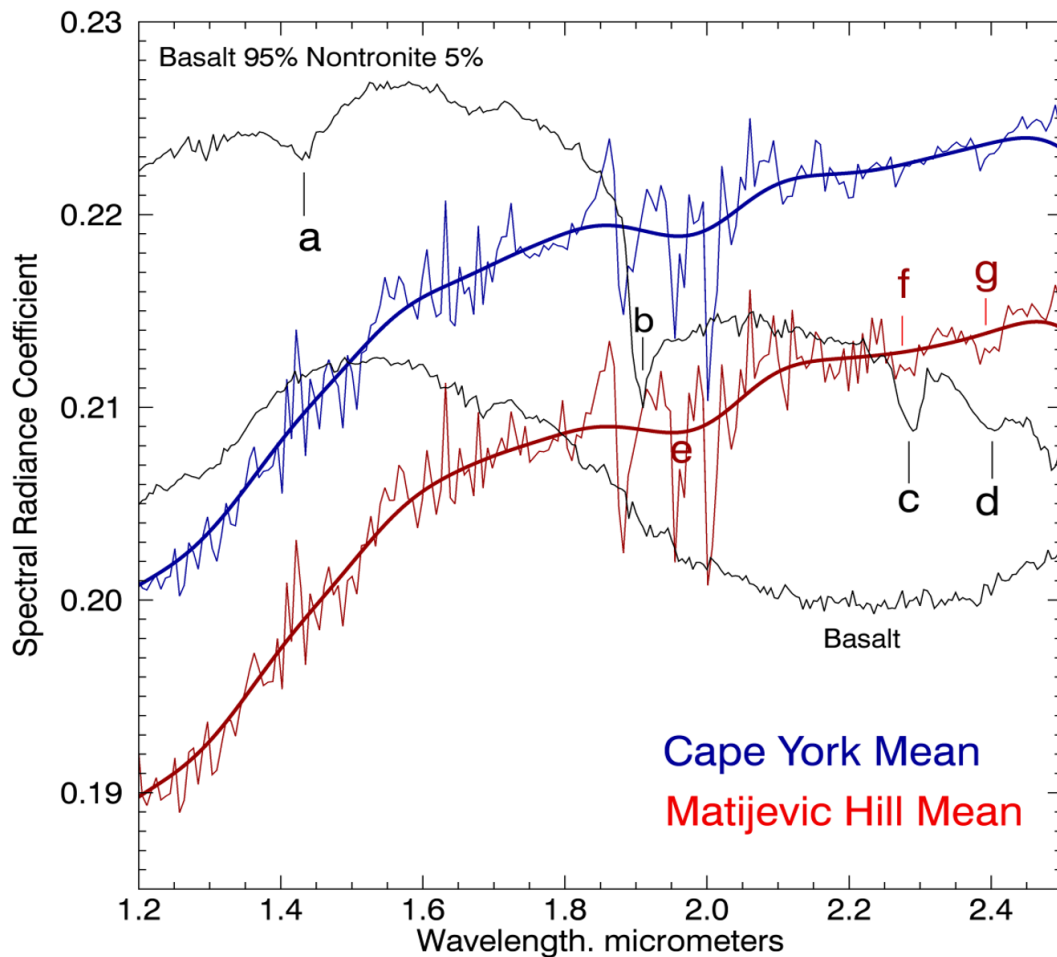


Fig. S-4

CRISM radiance coefficient spectra extracted for averages for pixels covering all of Cape York and the region for which the nontronite signature was found. Smooth curves through the CRISM data represent a recursive moving average in proportion to the overall noise level. The Cape York mean spectrum was multiplied by a factor of 1.3 relative to the Matijevic Hill mean spectrum to offset the two spectra for clarity. Also shown are laboratory spectra for basalt (spectrum dominated by pyroxene Fe^{+2} electronic transition absorptions) and basalt mixed with 5% fine-grained nontronite (i.e., Fe^{+3} -rich smectite) (18, 19), vertically scaled by a factor of 1.3 relative to the Matijevic Hill spectrum to overlap with the CRISM spectra. For the laboratory spectra an OH stretch overtone band is delineated by the letter a, and OH stretch and H-O-H bending mode combination absorption b, whereas c and d delineate OH stretch and Fe-OH bending mode combination absorptions. The absorption denoted by e in the smoothed CRISM spectra is the OH stretch and H-O-H combination band whose minimum is displaced to a longer wavelength relative to the basalt-nontronite spectrum because of the inability of the recursive filter to pick out the steep drop associated with this combination band. The f and g letters delineate absorptions equivalent to the laboratory absorptions labeled as c and d. The lack of 1.4 μm absorptions and the similar shallow depths for the 1.9 μm

absorptions in the Cape York and Matijevic Hill spectra suggest desiccation of the Fe⁺³-rich smectite interlayer water signature (16, 17).

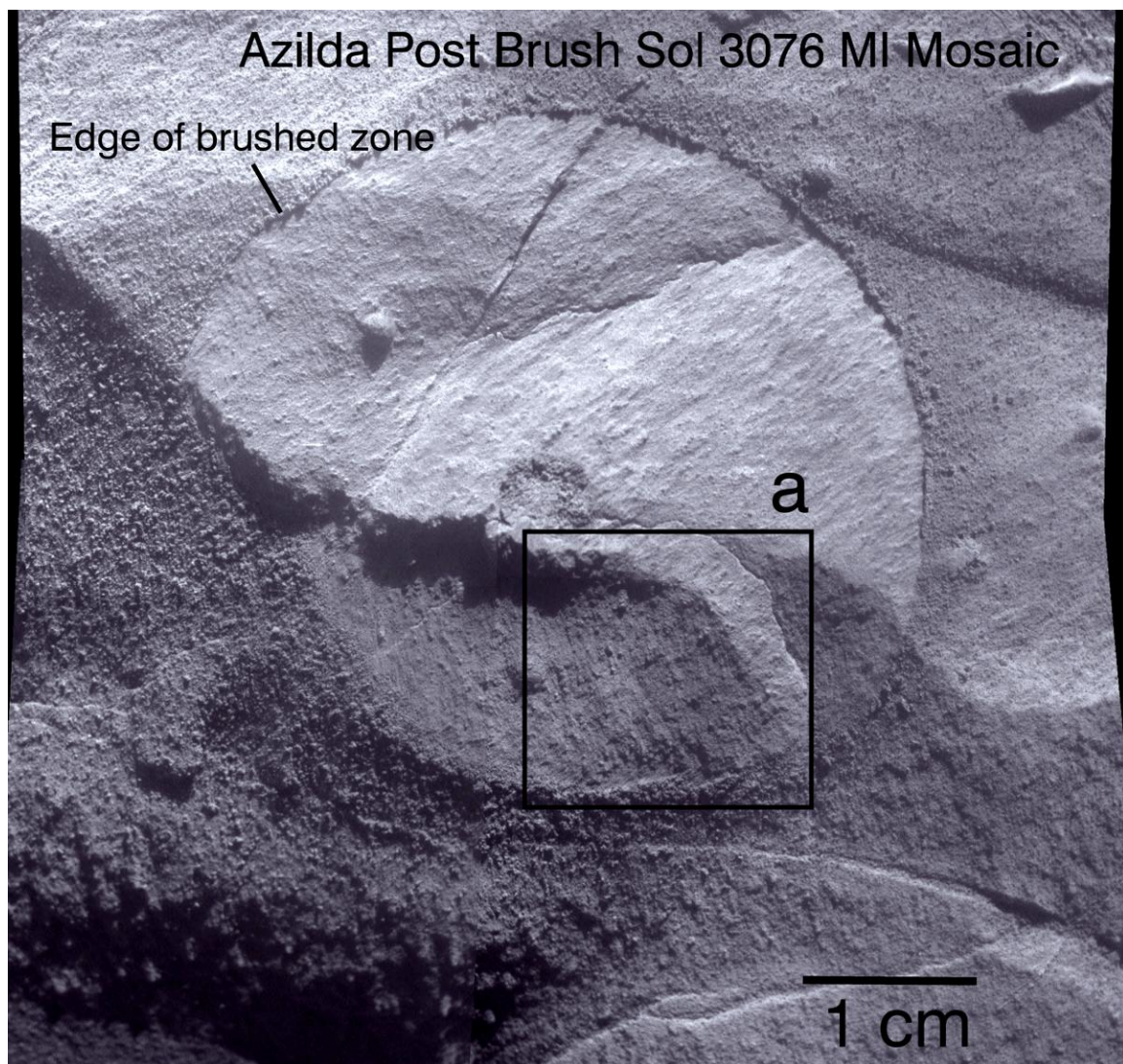


Fig. S-5

MI mosaic of the brushed Azilda surface. Opportunity is to the right of the mosaic. The data are shown rotated to better see textures in the box delineated by the letter A. Illumination from the top of the mosaic.

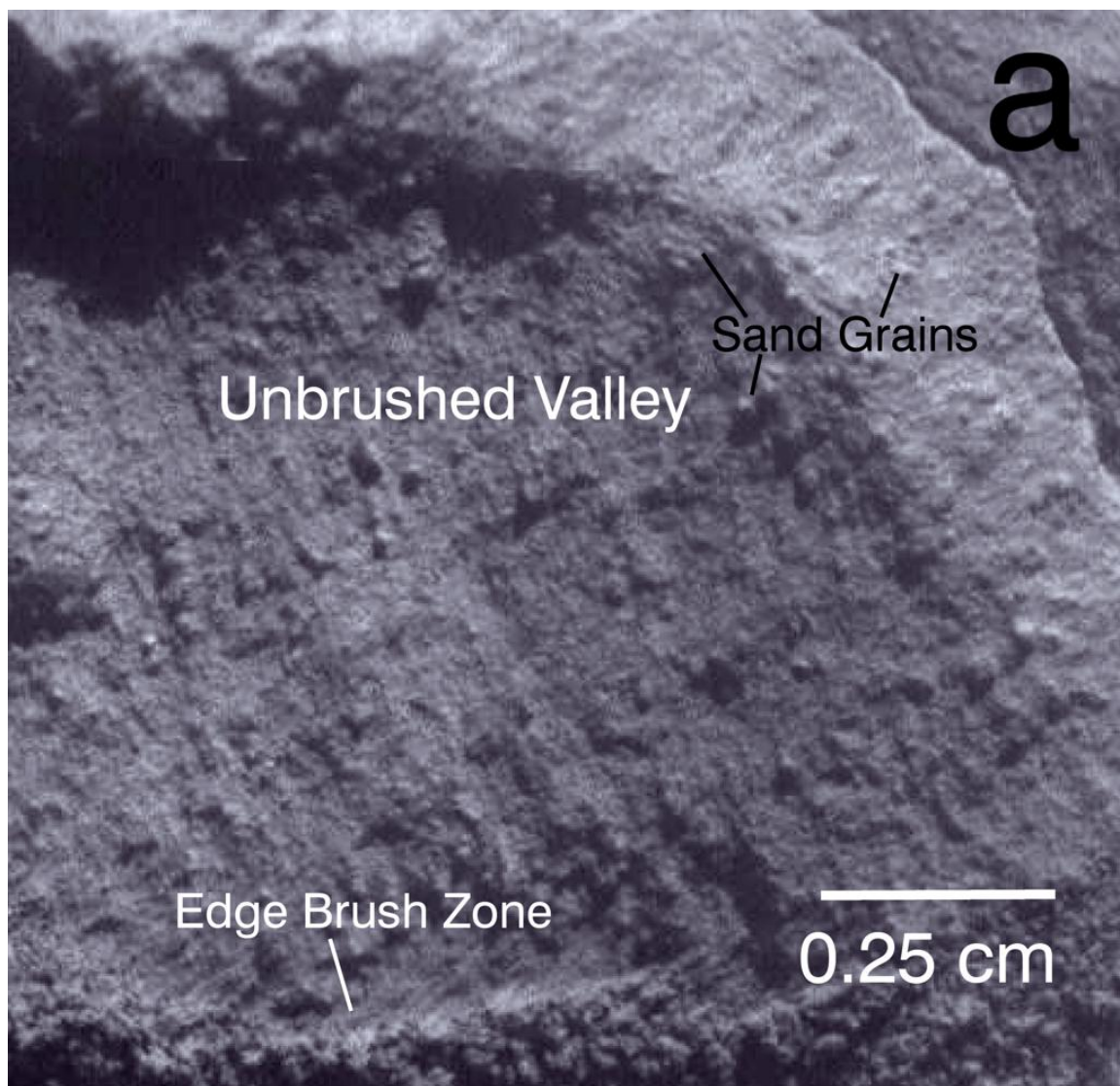


Fig. S-6

Enlargement of the MI for the box denoted by letter A in Fig. S-5. Note the numerous subrounded to rounded sand grains in the incompletely brushed portion of the image.

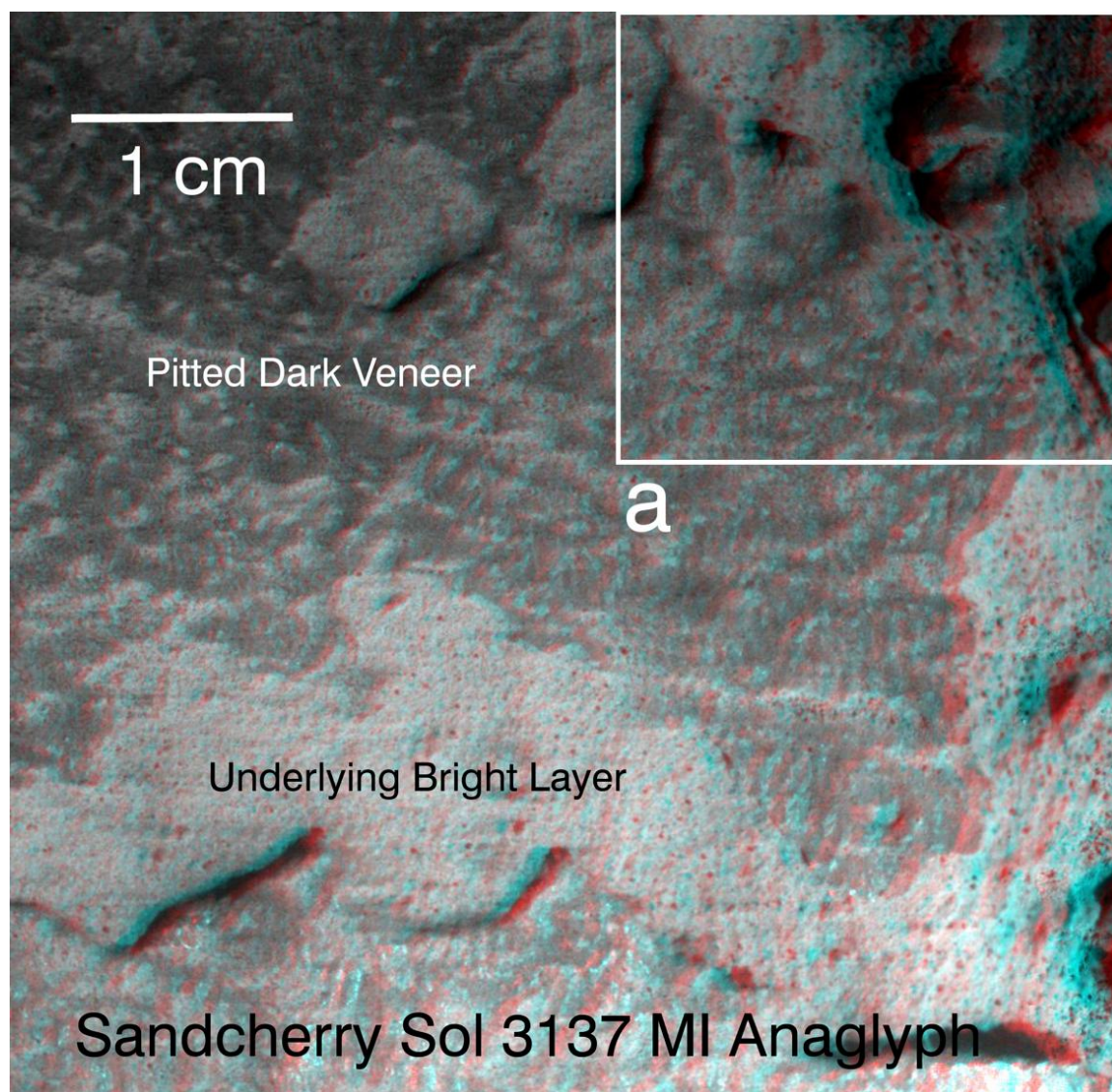


Fig. S-7

MI-based anaglyph for the Sandcherry veneer showing the planar but pitted nature of the veneer and the underlying bright sandstone. Pitting is interpreted to be due wind etching of the veneer. Rover located to the top of the frame. Illumination is from the lower right.

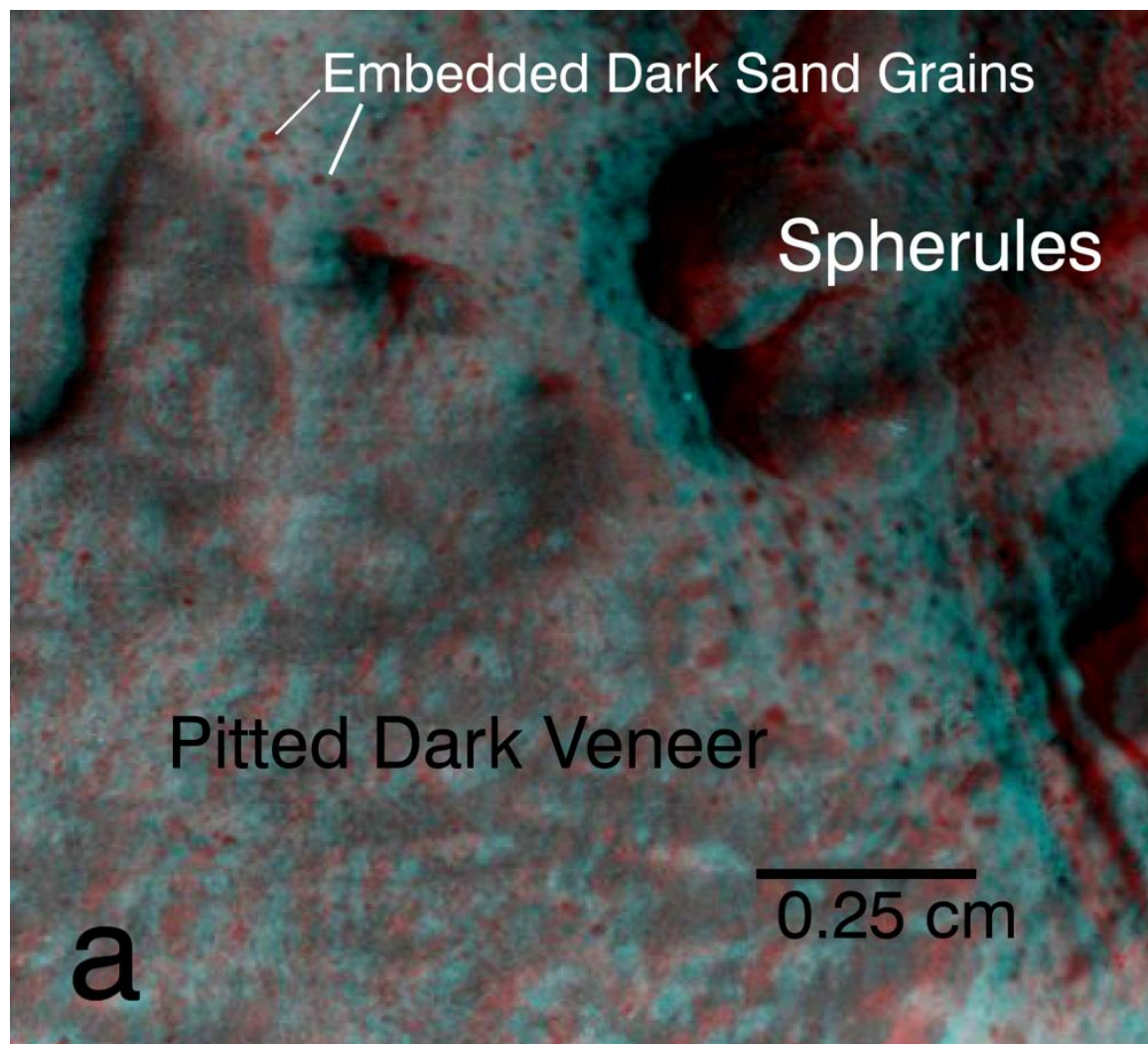


Fig. S-8

Enlargement of the boxed area denoted by letter A in Fig. S-7 showing embedded dark sand grains in the underlying sandstone, together with spherules with heights equivalent to the relief between the veneer and sandstone surface.

Table S-1.**CRISM FRT0001D86B Observation and Processing Details**

Acquisition Date:	3/28/2011
Center Latitude:	2.24° S (areocentric)
Center Longitude:	354.67° E (areocentric)
Martian Season:	Ls=264°, late southern spring
Retrieved Dust Aerosol Opacity:	0.80 at a 0.9 μm reference wavelength
Retrieved Water Ice Aerosol Opacity:	0.06 at 0.32 μm reference wavelength
Retrieved CO₂ Pressure for Central Portion of Scene:	6.5 mbar
Retrieved Surface Photometric Function Hapke Parameters:	Henye-Greenstein two term single particle phase function asymmetry factor=0.26, forward fraction=0.30